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## SPEEDY CORNELL

Critical Review of the Great College Boat Race.

## VALUABLE LESSONS IN STROKES

More Propelling Energy in Cornell's Oar-Blades.

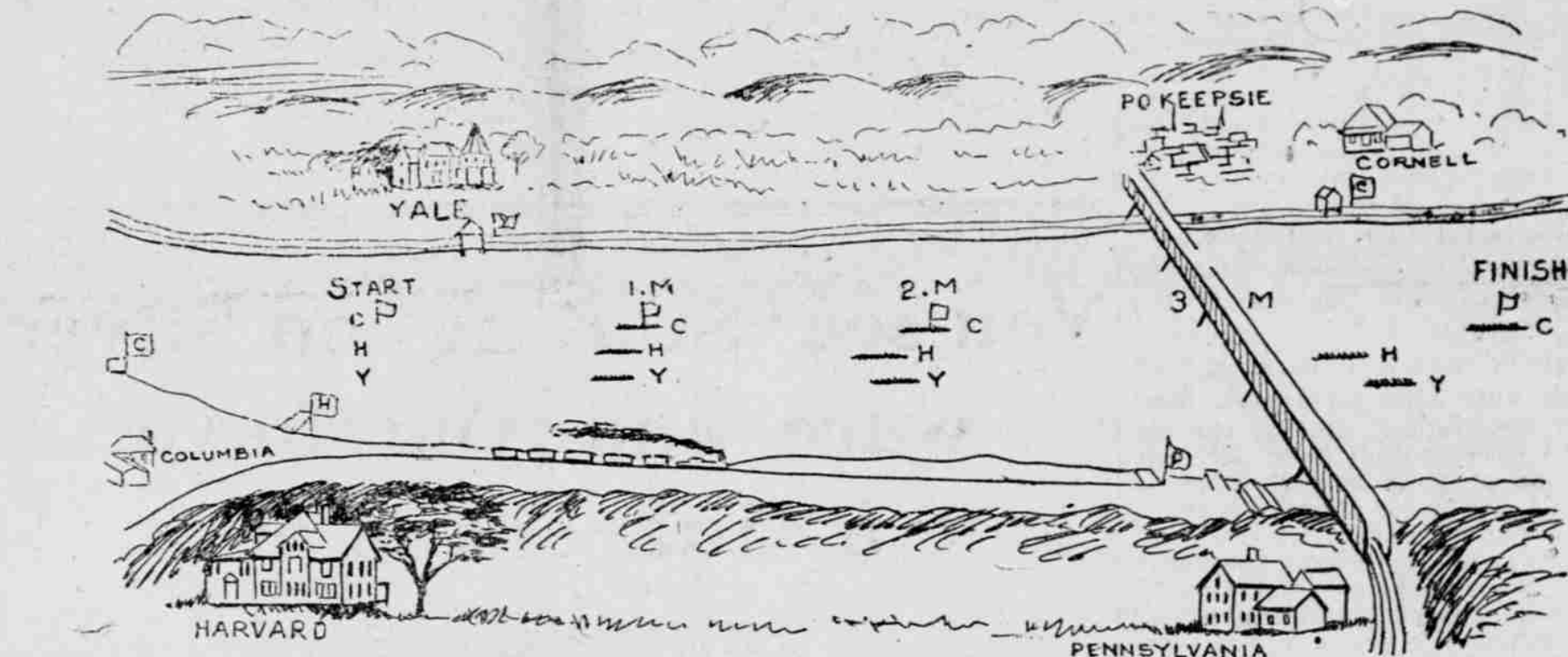
Large Supply of Reserve Force Remaining—Admiration of English Coach.

An American exchange says that Cornell's brilliant victory in the race which her University oarsmen rowed throughout in admirable form and with plenty of power in reserve, upset the calculations of nearly all the prophets, including those whose judgment was most generally respected. It was Cornell's race from start to finish. There was never a moment when

a few weeks of preparation here. There is at least as much reason to believe that an English eight of high quality would have been defeated on the Hudson day before yesterday as to believe the contrary.

English oarsmen at home will keep on rowing as they have rowed for many years, and we do not need to trouble ourselves on their account. The question for American oarsmen to solve, if they can, is whether the pure English stroke is the true scientific stroke, which must win, conditions being equal, against any other. Friday's race assuredly did not settle that question decisively, but it certainly contained some interesting suggestions. There was a wonderful combination of ease and power in the Cornell boat. Where the power came from was a mystery to most, but there it was. There was far less strength than in either the Yale or Harvard boat, but far more net propelling energy went into the blades of the oars, and when all was over there was a large supply of the original stock in reserve. Yale rowed the race out with characteristic endurance, but she had had enough, while Harvard was all abroad the last mile and at the end made a melancholy show, getting over the line with only six men going through the motions. Mr. Lehmann expresses his admiration of Cornell's performance, but says there is nothing the matter with his stroke, which the Harvard crew really rowed only for about a mile before going to pieces. We hope his faith and fortitude will hold good for another year. The best thing that could happen for college boating in this country would be another test of his theories with American material in American waters.

**Party to Chinese Theatre.**  
A party, composed of Prof. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. M. Roberts and Miss Rob-



START, PROGRESS AND FINISH OF THE BOATS DURING THE RECENT INTER-COLLEGIATE RACE.

her supporters had any reason to doubt the result of her antagonists having anything more substantial than hope to sustain them. That so remarkable a display of speed maintained with perfect finish and apparent ease by an unusually light crew will to some extent modify theories of oarsmanship, in addition to upsetting expert calculations, is more than probable. It is the business of college coaches to determine as best they can how far generally accepted theories ought to be modified.

The stroke which Mr. Courtney has so thoroughly and effectively taught his pupils has been described as the American stroke, and that is a convenient designation for purposes of comparison. It is an interesting circumstance, however, that it is generally admitted to be very similar to the stroke which the best Yale crews of a few years ago learned from Mr. Cook, and which then for purposes of comparison was often called the English stroke. It certainly is not the English stroke which Mr. Lehmann and all other English coaches teach, nor is it the American stroke, if by American is meant the stroke which Mr. Courtney used to teach. That keen and watchful man learned as valuable lessons from his experience in England as Mr. Cook learned a quarter of a century ago, and Friday's race was an impressive demonstration of his ability to impart the knowledge which he has acquired. That he has evolved a better method than the English of applying human energy to the propulsion of a racing shell is a natural inference from Cornell's remarkable performance. Rather unfortunately, it is an inference which cannot be either confirmed or refuted easily and quickly. Conditions of tide, current, wind and water quality differ so widely that the test of time is almost worthless. No scheme of allowances can make it trustworthy. Nor can occasional international competitions ever furnish a safe basis of comparison, so great are the disadvantages which a visiting crew encounters. The Lehmann stroke has uniformly won in England against American crews pulling different strokes, but we greatly doubt if it would serve equally well an English crew rowing in this country after only

erts of Stanford, together with Judge Frear, Mr. and Mrs. Warwick, Miss Dillingham, Mr. C. H. W. Norton and others were present at the grand opera in the old Chinese theater last night. The visitors enjoyed the entertainment very much, but felt rather chagrined once or twice at applauding in the wrong place.

**IN ANTICIPATION.**  
Australia May Bring News of Annexation.

The Australia, arriving today, will probably bring the result of the meeting of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, which was to have been held on the 9th inst. Regarding this meeting, one of the Cabinet Minister said yesterday:

"I would not be surprised to learn that the treaty had passed the Senate. From letters I have received I feel confident an effort will be made to push it before the close of the special session. There was a doubt that the necessary two-thirds vote could be secured at this time, but the doubt was not supported by facts. If President McKinley had not felt certain of the treaty passing at this time, I do not believe he would have handed it to the Senate. Now that Senator Davis has called the committee together, I imagine he had secured the required number of votes to pass the bill. Some of the Senators may feel that it is a measure requiring considerable debate, and if any steady speakers object to it, then it may be thrown over until next session. The weather is too warm in Washington at this season to tempt the members to remain through a long debate. When Messrs. Thurston and Kinney left Washington it was practically decided that action on the bill would be deferred, but the time became ripe, evidently, for bringing up the bill, and the friends of Hawaii were ready to act promptly."

**Teachers Visit.**  
About a baker's dozen of lady teachers, attending the Summer School, visited the Advertiser office last night, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Rosecrans. They were shown the great Mergenthaler linotypes in operation and given a general insight into the mechanical department of a newspaper.

## AN UNFAIR DUTY

Japan Herald So Brands Hawaiian Impost on Sake.

## STRONGLY ADVERSE FEELING

Herald Enumerates Causes for Hostility.

Still Harping on Subject of Foreigners Agitating for Right to Vote.

The Japan Herald, in its issue of July 7th, reads a sinister motive into Hawaii's position in the Japanese difficulty. The attitude of the Government in refusing to allow the wholesale infraction of the immigration laws is assailed by the Herald in the following language:

We regard as indefensible the paltry action of the Government of Hawaii in

vote has not been acceptable to the authorities, that have repeatedly refused the claim, and the persistency with which this has been pressed by Japanese officials, has, in conjunction with the overpowering number of Japanese on the Islands, created alarm. The increase, too, of the naval and military forces of Japan, which it, to the embarrassment of its finances, has in hand, taken together with the ambition of the Japanese people to distinguish themselves by their prowess abroad, all these circumstances have led the ruling party in Hawaii to regard with suspicion and distrust the Japanese people and their rulers. Such are the causes which serve to sufficiently account for the illiberal attitude of the Hawaiian authorities, without luging in racial antipathy to explain the existing situation. The number of Orientals there—Japanese and Chinese—proves also to be a considerable bar to annexation by America.

**Will Seize Every Opportunity.**  
While the papers published in English in Japan are criticizing the native papers for their bellicose suggestions in speaking of annexation, the Japan Gazette says: If the American Congress supports the President, Japan will have to decide definitely upon her line of action, and surely with a people so wide-awake as the Japanese it is only common sense to suppose that the Government will seize every opportunity to render its attitude effective.

**China's Navy.**  
HONG KONG, June 22.—The Chinese authorities have placed orders with the Armstrong Company in England for the construction of three cruisers of 4,300 tons each, with a speed of 24 knots. The total expenditure is estimated at £336,600. Besides these, three cruisers of 2,950 aggregate tonnage, and 19 knots speed, are now being constructed at the Yulean Shipbuilding Yard in Germany for the Chinese navy.

**Conference of Powers.**  
YOKOHAMA, July 7.—The Yomiuri (vernacular) suggests that a conference of the five powers—England, Russia, Germany, France and Japan—should be convened in Japan, and all questions of importance bearing on the Pacific, as, for instance, the laying of cables, should be discussed.

**PRESS OPINIONS.**  
Vigorous Attitude Toward United States Advised.

The Japanese vernacular papers are doling out to their readers sentiments like the following:

The Jiji (Ind.) observes that "the step contemplated by America presents the aspect of according her protection to a party that is guilty of outrageous conduct;" that "American action cannot be called a kind and friendly one towards Japan;" and in conclusion that "annexation means the abandonment of the old national policy of non-interference on questions not directly connected with the American continent, and it may be considered in the light of a policy of aggression in the Pacific, the policy even threatening to endanger the maintenance of Japan's national policy."

The Kokumin (pro-Government) remarks that "the Japanese Government must take the public into its confidence in regard to this question, for, if the Government means to pursue a firm policy, it must have at its back the united assistance of the nation."

The Hochi (pro-Government) takes quite a decisive tone and avers that "America's proposal to annex Hawaii under the pretence of chivalrous magnanimity is entirely hypocritical and that aggressive chivalry of the kind is entirely opposed to the spirit bequeathed by the 'Father of the Republic.'"

The Osaka Asahi thinks "Japan must pursue a strong policy of her own with unflinching vigor."

The Sekai-no-Nippon declares that "Japan must strenuously protest against the annexation to America, especially because America's action in

discriminating against Japanese sake, the duty on which has been raised, whilst at the same time; we believe, that American Bourbon is now admitted free of all duty whatsoever. It is evident from these proceedings, that it is amongst Americans, and men of American descent in Hawaii, that a strongly adverse feeling has set in against Japanese emigrants, and the comparatively harmless beverage, sake, with which they have been wont both in their own country, and in Hawaii, to solace themselves after labor, is, so far as legislation can effect such an object, to be rendered as expensive as possible. To say the least of it, the one-sided impost is particularly ungracious on the part of the planter element, which practically controls the Government, to thus limit the enjoyment of a body of laborers, whose comparatively cheap toil has so considerably enhanced the profit of the sugar interest in the Islands.

It is mere nonsense to assert, as the Mail does, that it is the Hawaiians who are to blame for the injustice of the import duty. The Hawaiians have about as much to do with the decrees of the usurping Government as the editor of the Mail himself has, nor can we agree with him that its conduct is "disfigured by a degree of racial prejudice that constitutes a disgrace to all white men." In what way we may be allowed to ask, can others of the white race, who are neither consulted nor concerned in the doings of President Dole and his coadjutors, be held as responsible for them? How, then, can "white men" in general, be disgraced thereby? The absurd allegation is not capable of being sustained.

To our mind, the hostile attitude which the Government of Hawaii has of late assumed towards the Japanese laborers there, is based on other causes, some of which we will proceed to name. In the first place, it has been discovered that Japanese laborers are inferior in point of physique to the Chinese, and therefore cannot, if even so disposed, accomplish the same amount of work in a given time; the Japanese, therefore, turn out to be not so cheap as it was thought they would be. They are also prone to take many holidays, and give trouble by their caballing together and making common cause with each other whenever bother arises on any of the plantations. Japanese agitating for the right to



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